

JPRS 74323

5 October 1979

USSR Report

MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1467



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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AIR DEFENSE TROOPS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ON TASKS AND CAPABILITIES

Moscow AGITATOR in Russian No 6, Mar 79 signed to press 2 Mar 79 pp 29-31

[Article by Marshal of Aviation A. Koldunov, Commander-in-Chief of National Air Defense Forces, Deputy Minister of Defense of the USSR, twice Hero of the Soviet Union: "In Constant Combat Readiness, On the Occasion of National Air Defense Forces Day--8 April"]

[Excerpts] Together with all the Soviet peoples, members of the Armed Forces are celebrating 8 April as National Air Defense Forces Day.

To be always prepared to deal a crushing blow to any aggressor who attempts to violate our air space--that is the primary mission, for the sake of which National Air Defense Forces personnel live and serve.

During the Great Patriotic War, personnel from this regiment entered brilliant new pages in the heroic annals of air defense. In the course of only 8 months of the most intensive military operations at Moscow, its antiaircraft gunners shot down more than 100 fascist bombers.

Today, just as during those fiery years, the Order of Lenin Putilovsko-Kirovskiy Guards Antiaircraft Guided-Missile Air Defense Regiment is to be found in its combat formation. These guided-missilemen are unflaggingly maintaining and making their own contributions to the glorious traditions of their heroic predecessors and standing a vigilant guard over the peaceful skies of the motherland.

Considering the fact that in their military preparations the imperialists are placing their primary emphasis on the development of offensive weapons systems such as ballistic and cruise missiles and strategic aircraft, the Communist Party and Soviet Government are devoting unremitting attention, together with improving other branches of the Armed Forces, to the National Air Defense Forces and their technical provisioning as well.

As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, declared in his speech on the occasion of the presentation of the Gold Star medal

to the hero city Tula, "The defense potential of the Soviet Union must be sufficient to the point that no one would venture to disturb our peaceful life."

It is precisely the Air Defense Forces which have been charged with a mission of special national importance--that of disrupting enemy air attacks and preventing surprise attacks on protected facilities. But this is a matter of great complexity, since present-day delivery systems for powerful weapons are capable of tremendous speeds (up to 3,000 km/h and more) and of flying at altitudes of from a few tens of meters to tens of kilometers and are equipped with radioelectronic air-defense countermeasures and neutralization systems.

The National Air Defense system establishes close cooperation between branches of the service, including the three basic branches--the antiaircraft missile, fighter aviation and radiotechnical forces.

The antiaircraft missile forces (ZRV) [AMF] possess the greatest fire power and accuracy to be brought to bear against aerial targets. Their armament comprises various types of missile systems capable with reliability of destroying any enemy means of air attack at any altitude and speed, at great distances from defended facilities and regardless of meteorological conditions or time of day.

In cooperation with fighter aviation, the antiaircraft missile forces provide an insurmountable defense of the country's most important facilities. That this is in fact the case has been convincingly demonstrated by the results of range combat firing exercises, which have been accomplished with high ratings. Our renowned missilemen on military duty are demonstrating a deep consciousness of their personal responsibility for the security of our air space, an excellent mastery of their military skills and a will to victory.

Modern guided missiles are collectively operated weapons. Unconditional accomplishment of their combat missions on the part of AMF units (chast') and subunits (podrazdeleniye) depends above all therefore on the ideological maturity, state of training and teamwork of personnel. Insuring victory together with officer and warrant officer personnel are the troops and NCOs of the various specialties--reconnaissance, target-indication and missile-guidance equipment operators; launch-crew members; transport-loader vehicle operators; plotters and electrical engineering personnel. Each at his post decides the successful outcome of a duel with an enemy in the air.

Fighter aviation is the branch of the National Air Defense Forces with the most maneuverability, whose mission it is to destroy air attack weapons primarily on the distant approaches to protected targets. Its weapons inventory includes supersonic all-weather fighter-interceptors equipped with powerful missiles capable of attacking and destroying targets within a broad range of altitudes, under any meteorological conditions, at any

time of day up to the line at which carrier aircraft launch their air-to-ground guided missiles.

The central figure involved in fighter aviation is the pilot. As a member of a group or acting alone, he intercepts and destroys the enemy with fire. Flight security and the successful interception of an aerial target are made possible on the ground. Our engineers and technicians and our equipment, aircraft, engine and radar mechanics and repair personnel and other aviation specialists are selflessly performing their duties at their airfields and within their auxiliary service subunits.

During the postwar period, imperialist intelligence services have made more than one attempt to send their spies into our air space. But all efforts to violate the borders of the motherland have been intercepted by air defense aviation.

National Air Defense Radiotechnical Forces perform the important mission of conducting continuous radar reconnaissance of means of air attack in flight and providing data on them necessary for directing the combat operations of antiaircraft guided missile forces and fighter aviation.

Radiotechnical units and subunits are provided with the latest in radar equipment (RLS) incorporating the greatest advances in domestic science and technology. At any season of the year and at any time of day, regardless of meteorological and jamming conditions, our radar systems are capable of detecting means of air attack at great distances and altitudes, of establishing their exact coordinates and of providing target data to antiaircraft missile forces and fighter aircraft with navigational guidance to their targets.

RTV [radiotechnical forces] personnel--radar operators, plotters, electrical engineering personnel and other specialists--are highly conscious, well trained fighting men tempered by experience who are carrying on in a worthy manner the glorious military traditions of the older generation.

A characteristic feature in the development of the National Air Defense Forces in recent years has been the widespread utilization of radioelectronic equipment and automated systems of command and control, which substantially reduces the time required to commit weapons to action and enhances the effectiveness of their employment in combat.

At the same time, however, improvement in the means of troop command and control by no means suggests any reduction in the role of the human being operating or servicing military equipment. Today, on the contrary, still greater demands are made of personnel, particularly of officer cadres. While in 1940, engineers and technicians comprised 16.3 percent of our officer corps, and 28.4 percent in 1954, they now account for almost half of the officers in the armed forces and 60 percent of those in the National Air Defense Forces. While during the Civil War there were no more than 20 technical military specialties, their number has now grown to 400.

The National Air Defense Forces now call up the most competent, proficient young people. As many as 70 percent of the new call up consists of soldiers with higher and secondary education; prior to being drafted, more than half of them were employed in industry or transportation.

All National Air Defense Force military training installations now train only officer cadres with higher education. Among these are such specialists as engineer-pilots and engineer-navigators; engineers specializing in radio engineering, radio electronics and aeronautical engineering; and political workers.

The communists and Komsomol members, who comprise 90 percent of all personnel, provide the cementing force between the members of our forces. The party political work which they carry on has an active influence on both the spiritual growth and military maturity of all personnel.

The high ratings in combat and political training achieved by the majority of our units and subunits in the year marking the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces were made possible in large part by the persistent and purposeful work on the part of commanders, political workers and the party and Komsomol aktiv in the organization of socialist competition. Leading competitors during the current training year are personnel of the Guards antiaircraft missile regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel O. Fitkulin. At their call National Air Defense Force personnel have launched a widespread campaign under the slogan "Stand vigilantly on guard over the achievements of socialism, and by all means raise levels of combat readiness and mastery of military skills" to attain new levels of achievement in service and training.

The motherland has set the air defense forces tasks entailing both honor and responsibility. Their military labors are no easy ones. They have frequently to perform their duties under the most difficult conditions--in inaccessible mountain areas and in arid deserts, in the Far North and in the oppressive South far from any centers of population. Continuous and vigilant performance of military duties demands from each member of the air defense forces a high level of political consciousness and a thorough knowledge of equipment, great exertion of physical and moral strength, a deep sense of personal responsibility for the mission with which he has been charged and actions demonstrating boldness and initiative. Our air defense forces indeed merit the great confidence of the party and the people; they are prepared to carry out their combat missions under any conditions.

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IMPORTANCE OF COMPLAINT LETTERS STRESSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Jun 79 p 2

[Article by Col A. Sgibnev: "A Complaint Has Been Received..."]

[Text] It is rightly felt that the letters sent to institutions, officials and press bodies are a barometer for the mood of the Soviet people and the Soviet military. The letters, if they are read carefully and with interest, contain everything--both pride in achievements carried out collectively, social concerns which give one no rest, as well as demanding criticism of what at times impedes our progress and clouds our days.

People are content when their opinion is conscientiously considered, and when they sense a responsive attitude toward their requests and needs. For example, upon the proposals of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA readers made in letters, the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces has recently approved several important decisions. Very frequently in the mail to the editors, such requests have been encountered: "Please express thanks to the workers of the Main Personnel Directorate of the Ministry of Defense. They have given me quick and real help." Or here is a fresh illustration of this: On the eve of the recent Victory Holiday Anatoliy Mikhaylovich Buvalin arrived at the Main Personnel Directorate. He had already been here once, seeking his father, an officer who was missing in action in the war. At that time he was helped by everyone in every possible way. Unfortunately, the fate of the father remained a mystery. Now Anatoliy Mikhaylovich has happily reported that pathfinders, in planting a fraternal grave, found a medallion with an inscription written before his death. It turned out that his father was not missing but had been killed, and these were different things. At the son's request experts restored the text of the message from those fiery years. The record keepers drew up a list of officers from the regiment who were still alive. Now it was possible to correspond with them, and find out how things were on that unknown and bloody line.

There are ever more examples of a responsive attitude toward a letter and a complaint. From a warning by a reader received by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, the Main Trade Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Defense assigned a full audit

of one of the military trade organizations. The facts given in the letter were completely substantiated. Exhaustive measures were taken on them.

"On the sovkhos I was neglected," wrote the frontline soldier N. V. Aronov from Ordynskiy Rayon in Novosibirskaya Oblast, to KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. The secretary of the party raykom G. Korovin talked personally with the author of the letter. A meeting was held of the sovkhos party committee at which they thoroughly reviewed the attitude toward the war participants. N. V. Aronov was given an easier job, and the wage scale was revised upwards.

As you see, it is ever more responsive and ever more professional--in the spirit of the times and in a spirit of the strictest demands of the party. And all the more intolerable are the instances of indifference and formalism when a letter, a complaint or a critical comment does not arouse specific and efficient actions, when certain institutions and officials are not aware that indifference and callousness are antisocial phenomenon. Look what problems beset WO ["praporshchik"] Oleg Gamzayev in unit X (Central Group of Troops). He was told when his papers were being drawn up for service: Leave your job quicker and get ready to move. He quit and...waited for more than 2 months for the necessary documents. Thus arose the first hiatus in his labor employment. And was that all? When Gamzayev, after serving his term, was discharged into the reserves, he was again caused anxiety as his personal file was forwarded to his residence 9 months late.

At present, in truth, apologies have been made to the person, but did the comrades from the unit staff, and personally Sr Lt G. Shkil', think what problems they were causing by their red tape? A second hiatus appeared in Gamzayev's labor employment....

We must also mention another disgraceful story experienced by S. Didenko, also a warrant officer. The Leninskiy Rayon Military Commissariat in Odessa committed flagrant violations in sending out his orders. He left for the assigned place and dispatched a container full of his personal effects, but the orders were wrong. What should he do? Back to Odessa, some thousand kilometers. Didenko was hoping that the mistake would be put right quickly, but he hoped in vain, and they showed flagrant indifference to him. After a complaint, the Odesskaya Oblast Military Commissariat punished the guilty parties and apologized to the warrant officer. Only the military commissariat had overlooked one thing. The container with the furniture had not caught up with its owner, and after 6 months standing at the baggage depot, the furniture was sold in order to pay off the debt to the railroad. All of this is very shameful and embittering....

Instead of a moral here I would like to recall the words of V. I. Lenin which have a stirring and strict ring. "If you receive a complaint or a request," he said, "imagine yourself in the place of the person complaining, and try with your soul and heart to understand his situation. Imagine that they have not met your request or they do not permit you to see the chief whom you wish to see.... And then you will probably find an opportunity to help the requester. This is not philanthropy but rather a communist approach to man."

CONTENTS OF MILITARY NEWSPAPERS REVIEWED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jun 79 p 2

[Unattributed article: "The Experience of the Leaders for All Soldiers"]

[Text] Summer combat training is underway in the Army and Navy. During this intense time for the military, the district, group and fleet newspapers, in being guided by the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee on Further Improving Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work, are endeavoring to demonstrate profoundly and clearly the advanced experience in the training and indoctrination of the personnel, and to tell how each day and each hour of the exercises is being used so that the servicemen fully acquire the knowledge needed for conducting complex modern combat.

These questions are being taken up on a diverse level by the newspaper of the Order of Lenin Transbaykal Military District NA BOYEVOM POSTU [At the Battle Station]. Constantly appearing on its pages are the titles "Advanced Experience in Practice," "Masters of Military Specialties are Being Trained," and "The Addresses of Advanced Experience." The editors have widely made their pages available to the immediate creators of advanced experience. And they have something to say. Thus, in the article "A Feeling for the Search" the commander of the tank battalion, Guards Capt D. Lishchuk, has thoroughly described how his subordinates step by step have reached the limit planned for the competition. In another issue, the outstanding man of military and political training, Pvt V. Rubtsov, in the article "For Accurate Shooting," shared his "secrets" for firing a submachine gun. Particles of advanced experience are also found in other publications.

The newspaper of the Group of Soviet Troops in Germany SOVETSKAYA ARMIYA [Soviet Army] has constantly shown concern for propagandizing the advanced experience of the training and indoctrination of personnel. Its materials on a skilled basis examine the questions of using complex military equipment, and the able actions of the troop collectives under conditions close to actual combat; the fine points of the pedagogical skills of indoctrinators are also examined. Often these materials come to the pages of the newspaper directly from the locus of actions, from the training centers. They tell what is new and advanced that has appeared in the life of the troop.

collectives. Thus, in the articles under the heading "From the Experience of the Best Subunits," from specific examples in a popular style they give advice how in a short period of time a young soldier can be trained to accurately fire an automatic and a machine gun, and a driver to skillfully operate the powerful military equipment.

The readers find much food for thought in the materials under the heading "The Main Direction--The Struggle for Efficiency and Quality." These materials pose questions related to publicizing the results of the competition, and the possibility of repeating the experience of the advanced persons in training. The newspaper works for a professional and practical competition and struggles against campaign and empty boasting.

The newspaper of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District KRASNYY VOIN [Red Soldier] considers the demands of the times and concretely endeavors to write of the effectiveness of training and indoctrination for the personnel. The paper devotes a great deal of attention to the moral aspect of such an important concern as propagandizing all that is new and advanced. Under the headings "Tactical Exercises: Experience, Lessons and Conclusions," "Among the Initiators of the Campaign," and "The Right Flankers of the Competition," there are regular articles by the commanders and political workers, party activists, and outstanding men in military and political training. Facts are given on the men who yesterday were content with threes now endeavor to become outstanding men. The reader finds out how it is possible to influence the awareness of such comrades and what means have been used by the indoctrinators in order to arouse the desire to be ahead in subordinates.

The newspaper has printed a number of thorough reports from the special-subject evening meetings under the heading "KRASNYY VOIN--In the Lenin Room of the Subunit. The Subject of the Talk: Our Army--A Great School." The newness and uplifted tone of the materials are winning. The soldiers who spoke at one of the evening meetings from the motorized rifle regiment where Guards Br Lt S. Krivorotenko is the commander, for example, spoke with great heart-felt warmth about serving in the army, this great vital school. They spoke soundly and professionally of the contribution of each person to the success of the collective, on each point of the obligations, and on each figure of growth, and from different viewpoints approached an analysis of the reasons for individual shortcomings, and stated specific judgments to remove them.

All that has been stated above, certainly, does not mean that the newspapers "NA BLYEVOY POSTU, SOVETSKAYA ARMIYA and KRASNYY VOIN have exhausted their reserves in propagandizing advanced experience, and in the struggle to introduce this into the training and indoctrination practices for the personnel of the units and subunits. In these newspapers, as in a number of others, at times one can encounter flacid, amorphous materials which deal not with experience but rather the question of experience. They are verbose, they state generally known truths, and provide nothing new. The printed word

which gives already assimilated ideas and is directed to everyone and specifically to no one, like a poorly aimed weapon, misses the mark.

The above-indicated shortcomings and failings are very characteristic for the newspaper of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet BOYEVAYA VAKHTA [Battle Watch]. Certainly this newspaper has had definite achievements in generalizing and propagandizing advanced experience. But recently it has noticeably lessened up in its work in the given area. Good challenging headings have remained on its pages. But profound informative articles which bring out the leading role of the commanders, communists and Komsomol members in disseminating and introducing advanced experience have become fewer. Materials of a descriptive nature predominate on the pages of the newspaper.

Here are examples. One of the issues contained an article entitled "Toward the Cherished Goal." It dealt with the crew of an outstanding missile launch which at sea had carried out combat artillery firing. The author recalled the start of the training year, the time of accepting the socialist obligations, he mentioned in passing the good traditions of the collective and sketched in the picture of the firing itself. Everything was dealt with superficially, weakly, boringly and unconvincingly. Another article in the issue entitled "Over the Night Firing Range" was written in the same vein. The heading given it "The Experience of Winter Combat Training in Use!" obliged the newspaper to tell of the new and advanced which the helicopter commander Capt V. Rubanov had learned. But the author reduced everything to a biographical sketch of the hero of the article and to a cursory, inexpressive story about him. At times the newspaper prints a striking and specific title. But in reading the article, one feels that the text either does not relate at all to the subject or solves it tentatively.

At present as never before a constant struggle for successfully introducing advanced experience into the should become a special concern of all the editorial collectives. In propagandizing advanced experience on its pages, a newspaper must not only follow how this experience is being introduced into the troop training practices, but also aid this in every possible way. The newspaper must inform the readers of those who have taken up this experience, it must decisively criticize those who remain deaf to it and do not help disseminate it, or even worse, because of inertia and sluggishness block its path.

The CPSU Central Committee in its Decree "On the Further Improvement of Ideological, Political and Indoctrinational Work" has drawn attention to the increased significance of the press in solving the problems confronting the Soviet people. The mass information bodies should be able in a vital and an effective manner to show and propagandize the best achievements and the advanced experience of the individual workers and entire labor collectives. And they must do this in such a manner as to disclose the essence of this experience, to interest millions of people in it, and contribute to its broad dissemination in practice.

The party is expecting an active involvement in life and a vivid propagandizing of advanced experience from the party publicists. And the workers of the military press must also carry out this mission.

CONDUCT OF ARMY PARTY MEMBERS CRITICIZED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jun 79 p 2

[Article by Col V. Nagornyy, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent of the Group of Soviet Troops in Germany: "Against Their Own Words"]

[Text] In the party organization where Capt V. Antonov is the secretary, an instance occurred which could probably be termed unprecedented.

In the present spring, the communist, Maj A. Navolotskiy, for serious omissions in work and for unworthy conduct in service and personal life was removed from his position and demoted. The party recommendation for Maj Navolotskiy, in particular, noted that he "...had not set an example of an active vital position, and moreover had committed instances of the abuse of alcoholic beverages.... He did not have authority among the communists of the unit." The members of the party bureau, including Maj A. Lisin and Capt N. Tantsyura, unanimously approved the recommendation. Seemingly everything was done properly. The communist who had been unable to make his conduct conform to the standards of duty and morality had received his proper due. However this instance took an unforeseen turn.

Before leaving for another unit, Maj Navolotskiy turned to Capt Tantsyura (the same member of the party bureau of the unit headquarters and, incidentally, the member of the regimental party committee) and voiced his own opinion on the question of the contents of the recommendation: "Really am I so bad?" And here occurred the strange turn: Tantsyura who a short time previously had angrily condemned the misdeeds of Navolotskiy and voted along with the others for strictly reprimanding him with the entry of the reprimand into the personal file, suddenly sympathized: "Well, Anatoliy Ivanovich [Navolotskiy], you probably have some good in you...." Then Navolotskiy slid a piece of paper in front of the captain, and Tantsyura with an unusual ease wrote on it: "I do not agree with the objectivity of the party recommendation given to the communist A. I. Navolotskiy." And he affirmed this unusually expressive act of his own lack of principle by a firm signature.

Then things went easier for Navolotskiy. And when he secured the signature of the familiar member of the bureau Maj Lisin, the other comrades became very compliant. Lt Col L. Rabandirov also signed the amateur "indulgence."

And this was the same communist Rabandirov who, when Navolotskiy's regular personal file was reviewed in the autumn of last year, at a session of the bureau was the first to ask for the floor, to impartially criticize the communist and to introduce a proposal for strictly reprimanding him. And the name of Rabandirov was also encountered by us on the minutes of one of the party meetings which recorded a vivid statement by Leonid Stepanovich [Rabandirov]. "The unity of word and deed," he said with pathos, "is a category of a moral order. This is a fusion of convictions and practical actions. The lack of a unity between word and deed, no matter in what forms it is expressed, harms the entire process of military and political training."

One would scarcely argue against this. It is a valid statement full of profound truth. But, judging from everything else, this was merely a question of words. Having scarcely left the rostrum, Rabandirov evidently forgot the words. What question of unity could there be if with one hand a person votes for the strict condemnation of unseemly actions, and with the other made a sign of absolution. Later on Leonid Stepanovich explained his "dichotomy" in the following manner: "Navolotskiy persuaded me, I felt sorry for him, and I signed. Aside from all else, I was in a hurry as I had to give instructions to the drivers."

And thus the signatures were given thoughtlessly. For 2 days Navolotskiy went around the camp and the quarters, seeking out "sympathizers," and alas found them.

Now it is merely a question of making a hopeless gesture as how do we look when Anatoliy Ivanovich "does not have authority among the unit communists" and still is supported by some of them. Various explanations were found. Of course, the basic claims on the communists themselves who had acted out of principle. But we must not overlook in silence the low effectiveness of the measures carried out in the party organization. Including those of the party meetings.

The question was discussed at them twice, in the collective of the unit headquarters and later at a regimental meeting. "A communist is the ideological fighter of the party, and a model of the observance of discipline and morality." The vital agenda provided an opportunity to speak openly and from fundamental positions on the purity in the party's house, and to deal strictly with those who did not value the honor of the collective. However it would be useless to look for such notes in the minutes. The entire conversation, in essence, came down to a dispassionate retelling of the facts already known in the regiment, and to the relisting of certain shortcomings in the organization of the training and indoctrinational process. For example, what was the value of the speech by the communist Yu. Opanasyuk. "The report by the party committee secretary," he stated, "directed substantial

criticism against me...." And what do you think the question was? It turned out that the substantial criticism was leveled for shortcomings "...in the firefighting condition of the unit."

The regimental party meeting with the named agenda also was no real school of indoctrination. The report set the tone of the bland statements by the communists. The report avoided the difficult points, it timidly mentioned the reasons for shortcomings in indoctrinational work and in the strengthening of discipline. Generally speaking, a situation of complacency prevailed at the meeting. To the question of why the report did not openly give the names of the persons guilty of shortcomings, the speaker explained: "We did not do this out of pedagogical considerations"(?).

A strange position. Incidentally, such "prudence" was shown toward Navolotskiy. Once, when nothing more could be done, they decided to institute party proceedings against him. But how? The personal file of the communist, in bypassing the bureau of the primary party organization and its meeting, was immediately reviewed by the party committee. This is scarcely justifiable. Incidentally, the political department did not take a principled position against the irresponsible attitude toward party duty or to the standards of communist morality by communist Navolotskiy. But if the difficult questions are avoided and one shows a negligent attitude toward the opinion of the party organization, where is the principledness to come from? The desire not to widely publicize instances of unworthy conduct by individual communists can only cause a feeling of all-forgiveness, and give rise to indifference and complacency. Certainly the question reached curious results. Navolotskiy who had a party reprimand and a week previously had been demoted was elected to the presidium of the meeting devoted to the personal example of the communists.

Yes, a unity of word and deed is a moral category. It can only be regretted that not all the communists of the party organization understood this irrefutable truth. Some of them, in speaking from the rostrum about the purity of thoughts and deeds, easily abandoned those rules which they were declaring.

10272

CSO: 1801

REPLY TO READERS ABOUT OFF-DUTY EDUCATION

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Jun 79 p 4

[Unattributed article under the heading: "Reference Service of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA"]

[Text] Officers A. Varich, N. Steksov, N. Kazakov, V. Gorelov and others have asked whether or not servicemen can study in the civilian evening and correspondence higher and specialized secondary schools, and what benefits are granted to them.

According to the current regulation, officers, warrant officers ("praporshchik," "michman") and reenlisted servicemen who do not have a higher education and who have positive service recommendations can study in the civilian evening and correspondence higher and specialized secondary schools. They may be admitted to those institutions of learning which in their specialty are similar to their military specialty or will help to improve the special knowledge on the nature of the work performed by them. Servicemen, independently of the positions held and the previously received education, may also enroll in the civilian correspondence and evening institutions of higher learning on the faculties of foreign languages, if knowledge of a foreign language is required because of the type of their military activity.

Permission for admission to institutions of higher learning is granted by the chiefs upon petition from the commanders of the formations and units. Warrant officers and reenlisted servicemen may study in the evening and correspondence specialized secondary civilian schools with permission from the commanders of the troop units (the chiefs of facilities) who are granted the right to accept these persons for military service.

The command which has granted permission has been given the right to subsequently prevent the instruction of a serviceman in an institution of learning if he has not carried out his service duties or has shown a lack of discipline.

Servicemen who study successfully are granted the benefits established by the Decree of the USSR Council of Ministers of 2 July 1959 No 720 for students in the evening and correspondence higher and specialized secondary schools. These are:

1) For taking the entrance exams, an additional leave without pay with the following duration: 15 calendar days for the evening and correspondence VUZes, and 10 calendar days for the evening and correspondence specialized secondary schools, not counting the time taken to travel to the school and back;

2) Additional leave of 20 calendar days with pay for carrying out laboratory work, for taking quizzes and exams in the first and second years of the evening VUZes, and 30 calendar days annually for correspondence students in these same years. The students in the third and subsequent years of the evening VUZes are granted an additional leave of 30 calendar days annually, and 40 calendar days annually for the correspondence students of these same years. For those studying in the first and second years of the evening specialized secondary schools, the additional leave is granted of 10 calendar days annually, and for the correspondence students of the same years, 30 calendar days annually. In the third and subsequent years of the evening specialized secondary schools, the annual additional leave has been set at 20 calendar days, and for correspondence students, 40 calendar days.

The servicemen are granted an additional leave of 30 calendar days for taking the state examinations in the evening and correspondence higher and specialized secondary schools. Pay is maintained for the period of additional leaves, but not more than 100 rubles per month for the students in the VUZes, and 80 rubles a month for the students in the specialized secondary schools.

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CSO: 1801

PREDRAFT TRAINING EFFECTIVENESS DISCUSSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jun 79 p 2

[Article by Col Gen V. Yakushin, chief of the Main Staff of the Ground Forces: "Readiness for Military Service"]

[Text] The results of the socialist competition among the military commissariats of the nation have been summed up for the best preparation of the youth for service in the USSR Armed Forces and for inducting the youth into active military service. First place with the presenting of the rotating Red Banner of the USSR Ministry of Defense went to the Rostovskaya Oblast Military Commissariat, second place went to the Moscow, and third place to the Odesskaya and Donetskaya oblast military commissariats. Year in and year out they have achieved high indicators in their work. Among the inductees sent by these military commissariats to the Armed Forces, over 90 percent have a secondary and higher education, and 100 percent have fulfilled the standards of the GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense] complex. Over 85 percent are communists and Komsomol members.

These achievements are the result of great organizational and political work by the local party, soviet and Komsomol organizations in carrying out the USSR Law on Universal Military Service and the subsequent decrees on the questions of further improving the preparation of the youth for service in the USSR Armed Forces. This is a result of the concrete, purposeful work carried out by the local military administrative bodies and their political departments and party organizations. Here the youth is readied for army service on the basis of a comprehensive approach and an organic unity of military patriotic indoctrination, general educational and basic military training, physical training and therapeutic measures.

The core of the military patriotic work is made up of the indoctrinating of the youth in a spirit of Soviet patriotism, ideological conviction, pride in the heroic traditions of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces and a desire to add to them. It would be difficult to overestimate the role of the memoirs of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev "Malaya Zemlya" [Little Earth], "Vozrozhdeniye" [Rebirth] and "Tselina" [Virgin Lands] in raising the level of this work. For example, in the schools and clubs of the future soldier in

Rostovskaya Oblast, reader conferences and talks on these works are held everywhere. The Rostovskaya CPSU obkom, together with the military council of the Northern Caucasus Military District, has held a conference on the book "Malaya Zemlya." It devoted a great deal of attention to further improving the military patriotic indoctrination of the youth.

The youth hikes to the sites of revolutionary, military and labor glory also serve well in indoctrinating the necessary qualities in the future soldiers. In 1978, in Moscow Oblast 3,900 hikes were held. Over 100,000 persons of the induction and preinduction youth participated in them. The participants of the hikes in Rostovskaya Oblast assembled rich material on the heroes of the Great Patriotic War and this made it possible to enrich the exhibits of the existing museums as well as create new ones. The museums of military and labor glory at the military commissariats, and there are 47 of them in the oblast, have become centers of military-patriotic indoctrination for the induction and preinduction youth.

The correspondence of the labor collectives with soldiers has begun to be more widely used in the interests of the effective training of the youth for military service. In many rayons of Rostovskaya Oblast, prizes have been established for soldiers from the area. The awards are presented to the soldier in a ceremony during his trip on a short leave or by a kolkhoz delegation which goes directly to the unit. The name of the awarded person is entered in the Honor Book of the kolkhoz. This form of commendation has gained broad spread in Matveyevo-Kurganskiy Rayon of Rostovskaya Oblast. The Taganrog Metallurgical Plant also awards prizes to the soldiers. In 1979, the Prize imeni Hero of the Soviet Union Ivan Golubets was presented to the outstanding man in military and political training, Jr Sgt A. Troshchelenko.

The military commissariats, together with the bodies of public and vocational-technical education, organize basic military training. Its quality depends largely upon the military instructors of the schools. In recent years a great deal has been done to strengthen the personnel of military instructors. For example, among the military instructors of Moscow Oblast, 90 percent are reserve officers, over 75 percent have a higher education, and around 90 percent are CPSU members. There are analogous qualitative characteristics for the military instructors in Donetskaya and Rostovskaya oblasts. However the situation is different in a number of places. Thus, in Irkutskaya and Chitinskaya oblasts and in the Yakut ASSR, only 1.5 percent of the military instructors has a higher education, and the situation is approximately the same in Turkmenia and Uzbekistan, the Bashkir ASSR, Kalininskaya, Orlovskaya, Astrakhanskaya and certain other oblasts. Constant concern must be shown for strengthening the personnel of military instructors and for their procedural training.

Well equipped training facilities are of important significance for the proper instruction of future soldiers. Each school in Moscow Oblast has its own military lab, rooms for storing training equipment, and sports areas, and

shooting ranges have been built. Rostovskaya, Donetskaya and Odesskaya oblasts have carried out extensive work to create training facilities.

Unfortunately, there are republics and oblasts where the training facilities do not meet the existing needs. For example, in Azerbaydzhan, Orlovskaya and Kirovogradskaya oblasts, Krasnodarskiy Kray and the Checheno-Ingush ASSR, individual schools and institutions of learning do not have shooting ranges, gymnasiums, sports areas or equipped places for working through the standards. Such a situation undoubtedly has a negative affect upon the level of basic military training.

Therapeutic measures hold an important place in the activities of the military commissariats. Year in and year out the leading commissariats send healthy and physically strong recruits to the USSR Armed Forces. This is achieved by organizing systematic therapeutic measures among the young persons who are to be inducted into the army, and by the personal assigning of specialist physicians to the inductees. Concern is shown for sending future soldiers to vacation houses, preventoriums, sanatoriums and health camps. For example, in 1978, the military commissariats of Rostovskaya Oblast along with the public health bodies sent 2,100 young persons to sanatoriums, vacation houses and preventoriums at trade union expense, and in Moscow Oblast the figure was over 1,200 persons.

The sports and health camps are one of the effective forms of therapeutic work, and here the inductees under constant medical supervision for 20-30 days undergo a course of therapeutic measures. In Rostovskaya Oblast, two such camps have been set up. During the summer 1,500 persons attended them.

Unfortunately, proper attention is not given everywhere to the therapeutic measures. Certain induction commissions send to the troops young persons who are unfit for service. In a number of places, and in particular in the krays and oblasts of the far east, Siberia, Belorussia and the Baltic republics, there has been a tendency for a rise in the number of such instances. Each such case must be investigated, and the therapeutic practices must be improved.

In the work of the military commissariats, an important place is held by concern for improving the general educational training of the youth and to the study of Russian by the future soldiers of non-Russian nationality. As a rule, officers of the military commissariats are members of the commissions of the soviet executive committees on juvenile affairs. The commissions exercise control over the dropping out of young persons from the daytime schools before they have received an 8-year or secondary education. The questions of the general education preparation of the future soldiers are brought up for discussion by the oblast and rayon party committees and the soviet executive committees. It is a positive feature that reserve officers are involved in supervising the training of the induction and preinduction youth. In many republics, krays and oblasts there has been a continuous rise in the general educational level of the inductees. Unfortunately,

this cannot be said of Kashkadar'inskaya, Naryn'skaya, Tashkent'skaya, Maryinskaya and certain other oblasts. Here as well as in the Transcaucasus republics not enough attention is given to the studying of Russian by the future soldiers.

The military commissariats should keep the questions of the general educational preparation at the center of their attention, using every opportunity for improving this. And numerous opportunities exist everywhere.

For example, at the Mytishchi Machine Building Plant in Moscow Oblast, the students of the evening schools work only one shift, they are granted additional leave, and control has been established over the attendance of classes. The inductees who successfully study and fulfill the output norms are commended by the enterprise leadership. All of this has a beneficial influence also on improving the general educational level of the inductees.

The quality of the training of Army and Navy recruits depends largely upon the defense and mass sports work with the inductees. In addition to the planned exercises for physical training, in the schools there is the wide use of exercises in the defense circles, clubs and detachments, and participation in the military sports games. For example, in the schools of Donetsk Oblast there are 135 detachments of the "Young Friends of the Border Troops," 1,137 detachments of "Young Sailors," 2,887 detachments of "Young Friends of the Soviet Army," and so forth.

The oblast has created the necessary conditions for successfully carrying out the tasks of physical training. Some 280 sports palaces have been built as well as 30 covered swimming pools and 1,500 gymnasiums. It has become a tradition to conduct spartakiads among the induction and preinduction youth. The organizing of competition reviews for physical culture and military technical training has also proven effective. In 1978, in Moscow Oblast 93,000 young persons participated in such a competition review. The military sports camps have also spread widely. Along with physical training, exercises are conducted in them on tactical training, weapons training and drilling. At the end of the camp course, competitions are organized where the young persons pass the standards of the GTO complex. In 1978, in Rostovskaya Oblast, there were 58 military sports camps functioning and covering 35,000 young persons, while in Donetsk Oblast there were 72 military sports camps with over 50,000 persons passing through them. All this also shows the great effective work of preparing the youth for army service. At the same time it is essential to mention that a portion of the inductees from a number of oblasts arrives for army service with poor physical development.

The competition which has developed widely among the military commissariats, the secondary schools, the enterprises, kolchozes and sovkhozes for the best preparation of the youth for military service has become an effective means for improving all the work in this important area of strengthening the nation's defense capability.

The Decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Further Improvement of Ideological, Political and Indoctrinational Work" focuses us on strengthening the military patriotic indoctrination of the youth and preparing the youth for military service.

The task, in using the acquired experience, is to constantly improve this work. This is an important factor for further raising the combat readiness of the Army and Navy and for successfully carrying out the tasks entrusted to them of guaranteeing the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and defending the cause of peace and socialism.

10272

CSO: 1801

CIVIL DEFENSE: MEDICAL AID TRAINING DISCUSSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Jun 79 p 2

[Article by Maj Gen Med Serv V. Mikhaylov and Candidate of Medical Sciences G. Katkovskiy: "Skills Needed by Everyone"]

[Text:] Probably the picture is familiar to everyone. The siren sounds shrilly and the ambulance dashes to help a person who has suffered an accident. A human life in danger! The ambulance is given the green light, but regardless of this, it can lose 10-15 minutes and sometimes even more getting there. And these are minutes which can be fatal.

Probably it is not necessary to convince anyone that under wartime conditions, particularly with the use of weapons of mass destruction by the enemy, the time from the moment of the injury until the arrival of the medical workers will increase even more, and in some instances will probably reach several days. Under these conditions the providing of self and mutual aid acquires particular significance.

"The first bandage determines the fate of the wounded," wrote one of the prominent organizers of Soviet military medicine, Ye. I. Smirnov. From what has been said it is clear that the instructing of the population in the methods and means of providing aid in injuries and accidents is a task of primary importance.

The experience of the Great Patriotic War provides a great deal in this sense. An example would be the organizing of local air defense (MPVO) at the Stalingrad Krasnyy Oktyabr' Plant. Here during the mass Nazi air raid of 2 September 1942, 112 fires broke out. There were only the forces of the MPVO to eliminate the damage. Due to the efforts of its services, the electric power network and the water system were restored to work, and the plant continued operating. The plant worker and member of the MPVO A. Bychko, in providing medical first aid under fire to casualties, rescued 25 persons, and another medical team worker L. Pashchenko during the bombing transported and provided aid to 28 wounded persons. In the history of the defense of Moscow, Leningrad and other cities it is possible to find many vivid pages

of courage and valor shown by the medical team workers. Many frontline soldiers who were wounded in battle saved their lives by their ability to give themselves medical first aid.

The acquiring of such knowledge and skills at present is basically carried out by the universal and compulsory instruction of the population in the Civil Defense [CD] system. All the workers are trained on the job using a special program; the school children, the students of technical schools and vocational-technical schools, and the students of VUZes take special programs at the place of instruction; the remaining, non-working portion of the population (pensioners and housewives) acquires the knowledge independently.

At the enterprises the training groups are made up by shifts, and for example their work has been clearly organized at the fittings plant in the village of Khanino in Tul'skaya Oblast. The Shchekino Nitrogen Production Association has had good experience in training the medical teams. Here, along with theoretical training, the personnel of the medical teams actually works through all the actions in a situation close to real. As a result the medical team workers acquire firm skills and knowledge, and this has been affirmed by the results of the city and oblast competitions at which the medical team of the combine has repeatedly won prize places. In the process of training the medical teams, special attention is given to organizing practical exercises. Each exercise is conducted at full strength using the necessary equipment and communications.

In schools, the teaching of the skills of medical first aid is a portion of the military patriotic indoctrination of our youth. Participation in the All-Union Zarnitsa [Summer Lightning] Game and the various DOSAAF circles and sections makes it possible for the young men and women to master the theory and practice of providing aid. In many of the humanities VUZes the women students master the skill of nurse during instruction.

Instruction has been started in the procedure of medical first aid for all drivers of motor vehicles and for the personnel of the public order, fire-fighting and other services.

In propagandizing civil defense a major contribution is made by the Znaniye [Knowledge] Society, by DOSAAF, by the Red Cross and Red Crescent as well as by the press, the radio, movies and television.

In preparing the population for providing medical first aid, a leading role is played by the medical therapeutic institutions and the organizations of the Red Cross which work in close contact with the CD staffs. The medical workers must take an active part in disseminating knowledge, and they must monitor the correctness of the practical exercises and, in particular, the working through of the questions of medical aid during the comprehensive CD exercises at installations. These problems are successfully solved by many medical facilities, for example, the Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast Clinical Hospital and the Riga Republic Hospital.

Unfortunately, there are also shortcomings in the important question of preparing the population for providing medical first aid. At times things go no farther than general words and talks, and often the work in this crucial area lacks concreteness and purposefulness. The exercises are conducted only on a theoretical level, in the form of lectures and talks, without the holding of practical training sessions. As yet a uniform procedure has not been worked out for training medical team members at the enterprises of different ministries and departments. It cannot be considered normal that the nurses and physicians in the nonsurgical specialties (neuropathologists, psychiatrists, roentgenologists, pediatricians and others) at times do not possess the skills of providing emergency aid in injuries and accidents.

Attention must be drawn to one other aspect of the problem. The population cannot always be supplied with the standard equipment needed for providing aid. For this reason all recommendations on this level should be as simple as possible, generally accessible and designed for minimum expenditures of time and the use of available materials.

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CSC: 1801

LIVING CONDITIONS IN CENTRAL ASIAN MILITARY DISTRICT IMPROVED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jun 79 p 2

[Article by Maj Gen I. Komlev, first deputy chief of the Political Directorate of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District: "Without Concession for Remoteness"]

[Text] The vehicle climbed a low hill and the military camp stretched out in front of us. Beyond the straight poplars one could see the white buildings of the barracks, the mess and the soldier's tearoom. A little further were the housing for the officers and warrant officers ["praporshchik"] and next to them were the stores, the club, the post office and school.

I have often been present in the guards motorized rifle regiment under the command of Guards Lt Col G. Us, and each time I have noted with great satisfaction how much is done here for providing full amenities in the military camp. In the summer it is bathed in green. All facilities are connected by paved roads. Concern for the life of the personnel is also noticeable from how the mess and the club, the sports compound and the officer dormitory have been equipped. The barracks excel in cleanliness, coziness and proper order. They have all of the regulation quarters. Everywhere one feels that regardless of the remoteness of the camp from the industrial and cultural centers, here the men endeavor to organize life in accord with their needs and have already achieved a great deal on this level.

I have spoken with such detail about this garrison with good reason. In our district virtually all the camps are well equipped and there has been a significant increase in the available housing. Many subunits have moved into reequipped, improved barracks. New messes, clubs and stores have been built in the place of the old ones.... But does the improving of the physical plant automatically always lead to an improvement in the living conditions in the camps? No, it does not. At the All-Army Conference on Improving the Everyday Conditions of the Troops, the USSR Minister of Defense Mar SU D. F. Ustinov emphasized that it is possible to have good Lenin rooms, soldier dormitories, but if the ideological-indoctrinational and mass cultural work is not properly organized in them, then the life of the personnel will be

monotonous and will not provide full satisfaction for the men. This is why the commanders, the political bodies, the party and Komsomol organizations should understand this problem broadly, and be concerned with its comprehensive solution, and mobilize the men to improve everyday living conditions and organize an active and interesting leisure time.

Recently we discussed this question at the district political directorate. We discussed it in light of the recommendations of the All-Army Conference for Improving the Everyday Life of the Troops. One of the practical measures outlined at the conference was a competition of the units for the exemplary upkeep and high culture of the military camps. The personnel of tank regiment X was the initiator of this. The camp in which the tank troops live is presently one of the best in the district. The modern buildings of the barracks and the training compound, the excellent soldier mess and tearoom, the officer mess and the sports compound--all has been built, as they say, according to the last word of technology. But it is very important that here much has been done by the soldiers themselves, and they in no way intend to rest on their laurels. We are confident that the competition commenced by them will help to spread advanced experience and will aid other collectives in achieving the same successes.

This is all the more important as everyday life in individual military camps as yet is far from the desired. As an example, take the unit where Lt Col V. Fidorenko is the deputy commander for the rear. The camp is located in a town and seemingly would have everything necessary for normal life and leisure of the personnel and for the families of the servicemen. But walk through the camp and talk with the people and you will see that here they are little concerned with their needs. The appearance of the residential and office buildings is unsightly, the mess does not have the necessary conveniences, and the garrison store is located in neglected quarters. And each year the necessary money and materials are allocated for the upkeep of the military camp and for repairing the facilities, but the money is spent far from properly. It is surprising but a fact that the commander, the political workers and the party organization of the unit until recently have seemingly not noticed all of this.

No, we, particularly the political workers, should not link the successes in the competition for exemplary camps solely with material expenditures, but rather with the spiritual expenditures made to alter the psychology of the various leaders who are used to primitive living conditions for their subordinates, and at creating in the troop collectives an atmosphere of professionalism and activeness in the work of improving the conditions of their life.

As a rule, the commanders and the political workers in the struggle for an exemplary military camp rely on the broadest aktiv of the servicemen and their families. The questions of equipping the camps are taken up at the party and Komsomol meetings, and they are discussed by the officer dormitory councils and the women's councils.

The military trade organization headed by Lt Col (Res) S. Mishin has acquired great experience in supplying all that is necessary for the remote garrisons. Here they have established the following practice: Once a month special brigades travel to the remote garrisons. These include cutters, photographers and other experts. They take orders for the making of various clothing, footwear, for the printing of photographs, they repair watches and radios and carry out dry cleaning of clothing.

The questions of the trade and domestic support of the garrisons are under the unflagging control of the district military council and the party organizations. In military camps by their efforts entire trade complexes have been set up, and the trade and domestic services have been improved for the servicemen, their families, the troop units and subunits.

Even now in the district a great deal has been done to improve living conditions. However up to now certain servicemen still live in barracks of old design. In a number of military camps, the soldiers clubs and messes require reequipping, and a major overhaul is needed on individual residential buildings. For this reason we do not have any grounds for complacency. The district military council and political directorate have confronted the commanders, the political workers and all the communists with the task of being in the vanguard of the struggle to carry out the recommendations of the All-Army Conference on Improving the Everyday Life of the Troops. In each garrison, no matter where it is, all the necessary conditions should be created for the normal service and leisure of the servicemen and for the life of their families. The competition for the exemplary upkeep and high culture of the military camps will help to achieve this goal.

10272

CSO: 1801

NAVAL TRAINING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

Aboard the 'Kiev'

Moscow TRUD in Russian 12 Jun 79 p 3

[Article by TRUD special correspondants, Y. Dmitriyev and N. Privalov, reporting from on board the cruiser "Kiev": "Takeoffs in the Ocean"]

The name of the ship--the "Kiev." Its combat designation--antisubmarine cruiser carrying vertical-takeoff-and-landing jet aircraft, as well as shipboard helicopters. Its radius of operations--the broad expanse of the world ocean where, under conditions of independent group long-range cruising, it carries out missions in defense of the national interests of the USSR. Its place of origin--one of the famous Soviet award-winning facilities.

[Text] Over the ship's intercom suddenly came a voice: "Comrade Captain 1st Rank, permission to begin flights." Our interviewee, Vladimir Nikolayevich Pykov, lean, 40-year-old commander of the cruiser "Kiev," past graduate of the Higher Naval School imeni M. V. Frunze, glancing at his watch, tersely replied in naval terminology: "Granted!" And after only a minute or so, the high pitched roar of aircraft engines sharply resounded across the flight deck to the GKP--the primary ship control station--where we are located. Only a few years ago one would not have seen such a thing in the fleet--a so closely interwoven contiguity of aviation and surface vessels, a combat union of naval and airborne elements. Today, flights from a ship's deck are a quite ordinary occurrence.

We hurry to the launch command post, an excellent vantage point from which to view the flights. An austere, seemingly immaculate light-green, long-billed bird, after spreading its wings, taxied out onto the assigned grid. On its fuselage, alongside the registration number, is the white and blue navy flag. The cockpit canopy is tightly closed; through the glass we glimpse the pressurized helmet and the intense expression of the pilot. The jet engine violently delivers power for the steel bird, which, slightly vibrating and spraying the deck with a fiery stream, suddenly darts off like lightning and soars into the sky. Not following a takeoff run, as is usual for its land based relatives, but almost straight up, along an ascending vertical line. And immediately--into a sharp turn, in the direction of the cold, turbulent sea.

Planned training flights are being conducted. New assignments are being worked out, the experienced pilots breaking in the newer ones. The majority

of the shipboard work being done at this time is involved with aviation-- navigators, communications technicians, specialists in electromechanical warfare systems, control group officers. Elegant, self-propelled aircraft towing vehicles scurry about on the deck. They are not unlike those that "labor" at Vnukovo Airfield, only not as big, naturally.

A special responsibility now arises in the launch control post, in this edifice towering over the deck, utterly packed with instruments, radar screens, electronic systems. The flights are controlled by the seasoned aviator, Lt Col Viktor Mironav, himself no stranger to over-water flying.

"...06, cleared for landing. Wind... Altitude... Angle of approach..." This is the flight controller giving in-flight orders to Sr Lt Nikolay Rudenko. About an hour and a half before, I had conversed with him in the pilots' wardroom--a smiling, somewhat self-conscious flyer. He is from the Kiev area and was born in the steppe working town of Grebenki 27 years ago.

Were it possible for us to be in the air alongside Rudenko in these minutes, we might experience the singularity of the light-winged combat machine's entry onto the glide path, and the abrupt descend over the waves, the smooth transition into the landing phase, the illusory closeness of the ship's rigid superstructures.

Beside us stands Capt 3rd Rank Yakov Shevnin who has worked his way up in the fleet from seaman-helmsman to executive officer of this vessel, where, in the course of his daily inspection of ship's quarters, he walks through no less than 10 kilometers of alleyways. He recalls how well the aviation units "worked" during the recent exercises. But was it really only the pilots and the planes? What of the entire crew as a whole...

As regards the crew and the military hardware: Most of the officers here have a higher engineering education. Built according to the latest word in domestic scientific design, the cruiser "Kiev" represents quite a formidable force in the ocean. Its powerful radar sets are capable of sounding distant regions of the air and surface environs, and its on-board electronics instantly provide data on approaching targets. Its sonar stations vigilantly and dependably conduct a submarine watch. Its missile, artillery, and depth-charge installations are always at the ready, and its available anti-aircraft defense systems at any second can strike the "enemy," even through cloud cover. [typographical emphasis]

This happened during a recent ocean cruise. The cruiser was tasked with a mission--to quickly locate the "enemy's" large aircraft carrier group in the given quadrant. In the area, there was possible hostile activity by the "enemy's" atomic submarines. This thoroughly complicated the situation, and demanded increased watchfulness by the commander, the watch crew, and the sonar operators.

The skill and coordination of the entire crew made possible the detection of the "enemy's" ships in good time and over the maximum distance. It was

a dark and humid southern night with gusts of damp wind. Seamen of the electro-mechanical department, working under a most highly experienced officer naval academy graduate Boris Kononenko, servicing innumerable turbines, pumps, and trunk lines, efficiently insured the speed for the various ship maneuvers. The power plant which they controlled is capable of supplying electrical power to an entire city.

And, of course, the specialists of the radiotechnical section played a large part in the achievement. Working on the watch crew, Warrant Officer Yevgeniy Shuvayev, PO 1st Class Ivan Stepanov, and other sonar operators succeeded in locating an "enemy" atomic submarine in the ocean's depths, and tenaciously "holding" contact on the sub for several hours despite its numerous evasive maneuvers and sonar jamming tactics. Contact was held as long as required for the command element to complete the training mission. The ship's equipment makes possible a definite broadening of the search zone; it has the capability of interacting with shipboard helicopters engaged in the positioning of hydroacoustic buoys from the air.

Aircraft were launched at the height of the assault. The flyers were required to perform under conditions of heavy fire from the "defenders." The first to fly was a pair of aircraft led by Maj Vladimir Kolisnichenko. A highly experienced pilot, he is one of the pioneers in mastering shipboard vertical-takeoff-and-landing aviation. Once in a critical situation, when his aircraft failed to gain sufficient altitude on takeoff and was dropping toward the sea, Kolisnichenko was able to regain control in a fraction of a second and continue the flight. Recently he was awarded the decoration, "For Service to the Nation in the Armed Forces of the USSR," 3rd Class. This was conferred upon him for having completed over 100 takeoffs and landings, and he was also the first to be accorded a solemn march in his honor by the entire crew upon the flight deck. We asked him to recall that memorable attack.

"After taking off, I hugged the water and flew at the barest minimum altitude so as not to be detected. It is necessary to disappear for a while from the "enemy's" radar screens. With every minute, the tension grew, the target was ever closer. Actually, I still didn't have it visually; only on the instruments. There before me on course, I observed a dark blue mark on the radar screen; the target! I went onto an attack course. I gave a command to the support aircraft, and swiftly dove onto the "enemy." Range and altitude determined, I could now employ my weaponry. Making a wide turn, and once again hugging the water, I returned to the ship. Over the air I could hear the call signs of other pilots--they were just taking off... And that was it," concluded Maj Kolisnichenko with a smile.

And he acted as if it had not been a superhuman expenditure of strength and nerve, not been a very difficult and hazardous effort. Nautical flying demands particular moral-psychological conditioning and training. One ascends from a pitching deck, and cannot, as he would over land, seek out a familiar rivulet, grove of trees, or other, as the pilots call them,

reference points. Only the occasional foreign "Orions," "Mirages," and "Canberras," poking about our ships, fly by with a frightful roar. Here, beneath you--nothing but waves and more waves; and no sort of auxiliary airfield.

We left the hospitable cruiser "Kiev" in the morning, after flag raising. The sound of the ship's machinery carried to the gangway ladder; the whining of the hoists, which, like huge springs, push the aircraft from the hangar. New flights were being readied, and the launch sent to fetch us was already rocking on the waves. It was sad to leave. Living and working here are friendly, highly competent and disciplined people. The hands of thoughtful workers have created for them the utmost comfort--bright cabins, spacious crew quarters, officers' wardrooms, and dining areas for all personnel. The ship's library contains about 13,000 volumes, and movies can be shown simultaneously by 11 film projectors. The Lenin room, music room and the reading room, are not unlike those in a small city--a marvelous ship, a city-fortress in the ocean.

PHOTO CAPTIONS

At top of page: The cruiser "Kiev" and its commander, V. N. Pykov.

At bottom of page: On the flight deck; takeoff.

Overview on Naval Development

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 79 p 6 and 22 Jul 79 p 6

[Two-Part Article by Vladimir Rudniy: "Ocean Service (from the writer's journal)"]

[20 Jul 79 p 6]

[Text] Twice within the past year I sailed the Pacific Ocean from Vladivostok to Kamchatka. The cities there look to the ocean through the windows of the dwellings, shops, auditoriums, through the derricks of the cranes in the ports, the bowsprits of sailing yachts, through their very essence. It's a strange thing: even the towers on the houses, those paneled look-alikes on the hills, on different levels at the waterfront, even they take on, if not an individuality, then an originality. You come from the sea at night and it seems as if the superstructures of ships rise up to meet you from out of passages through the bay.

Every day here, someone is being seen off-dry-cargo ships, fish factory ships, research vessels, tankers... In port, on the streets, within families, in wardrooms, you hear: Sumatra, Mauritius, Hong Kong, the straits of Drake, Singapore--it's common, but it's not commonplace. The wind of travel is both sweet and hot; it scorches the soul into sobriety. Here, everything, including a line from the international news, is perceived more acutely and deeply: the pulse of reality ticks like a metronome.

Ships of the Red-Banner Pacific Fleet also departs for a month at sea. They depart elegantly, gleaming with fresh battleship-gray paint, all hatches battened down. They return baked by the intense heat, bleached by the salt, the paint frayed--somewhere buffeted by a typhoon. Some of our overseas detractors, it happens, inquire with feigned naivete: "For just what reason, really, do Soviet warships need to be on the seas?" There is only one--precisely the same reason our armies are on the land--to guarantee the security of our nation. A navyman is taught to fight. But I have yet to meet a single Soviet navyman who wanted war. "The very reason we go there is to prevent it,"--is how Warrant Officer V. M. Gorlovoy, who has sailed on cruisers for 31 years, expressed his thoughts on ocean service.

Vice Adm B. F. Petrov, when I discussed this subject with him, said, "Perhaps we also have some among us who don't realize just how important the ocean is for the security of our nation. Previously, in order to protect the country from seaborne invasions, it was sufficient to have the fleet stationed at bases, and reconnaissance ships at sea. The fleet, warned of the approach of a threatening enemy, had time to leave base and repel the invading force: offensive weapons were short-range. But the development of the means of naval warfare drastically changed notions about distance and space. Where should the fleet be today? It should be wherever aggressive actions can be launched from the ocean..."

What seaman, particularly in his youth, has not yearned for the sea. "In order to become a good seaman, it is necessary to stay at sea for a long time, and become accustomed to life between heaven and earth," stated Adm S. O. Makarov. But prior to World War II our fleet had no capability for long-range, sustained operations.

Moreover, in the war our warships basically remained close to our shores--it was a fiery, heroic period, but one in which we were limited to coastal operations. Components of the Pacific Fleet sailed out onto the ocean: in the fall of 1942, destroyers and a destroyer leader followed icebreakers into the Arctic to the Northern Fleet, and subsequently a number of our submarines sailed across the Pacific, the Atlantic, and almost around the entire world.

One of these is docked today at the waterfront in Vladivostok--the Guards and Red Banner "S-56," which has been converted into a museum. Her commander, G. I. Shehedrin, now Vice Admiral, a Hero of the Soviet Union, wrote then: "The ocean is unfriendly to us. But what a splendid school it is. How different the crew is from the one which left Vladivostok."

What was experienced both on the voyage and in the battles did not frighten people nor turn them away from the sea. On the contrary! Six admirals, 13 captains 1st rank, 11 submarine commanders, 20 extended-service seamen--that was the subsequent destiny of the participants of that voyage.

A disappointing note: after placing the "S-56" on a pedestal, workers removed all of the marks of damage sustained by her in combat. They even replaced the keel housing under the central control station where there were bits of metal from the tail section of an unexploded enemy torpedo. And, indeed, this is also an indicator of the prehistory of the emergence of our contemporary fleet out onto the ocean.

Late in the fall of 1945, after Potsdam, after Hiroshima, People's Commissar of the Navy N. G. Kuznetsov, urgently recalled by Headquarters, returned to Moscow from the Far East. On the way he outlined a program for oceanic shipbuilding: No battleships--the "Tirpitz," which, in the end, was finished off by aviation, was more a hindrance to the German fleet than an aid... Submarines were promising, but without the support of surface forces and aviation, they have no operational range...

This is still from the prehistory of our contemporary oceanic fleet. Its history began later. But, at that time, there were controversies, misconceptions, insights; it was difficult to imagine the kind of revolution in consciousness and in seafaring that would be produced by the atom, by its energy and weaponry.

But the time came, and for our fleet the oceanic period began: "...the country built a modern fleet," writes Fleet Admiral of the Soviet Union S. G. Gorshkov in the book "Sea Power of the Soviet State," "and dispatched it into the ocean to safeguard our national interests and to protect us from attacks from the vast directions of the ocean.

In the mid-fifties Fleet Admiral of the Soviet Union I. S. Isakov wrote in pencil while lying on a hospital bed and still suffering from wounds incurred at the front: "It's essential that we foster oceanic thinking." And in 1962 he outlined a plan for the work yet to be done: "Oceanic thinking is one of the most important contemporary problems for the entire Soviet citizenry." Involved in science, Isakov saw how many people the ocean requires and how important it was for everyone to understand that we need to be there. Building a huge fleet, it is necessary to train sailors who possess qualities superior to those which were sufficient for operations in littoral regions; it was necessary to overcome the "coastal mentality," when a mechanic could gauge the expenditure of fuel by eye--the base is close by; when a navigator, sailing from one cape to another, one beacon to another, became disused to the sextant and lost his skills in rapid astronomical reckoning...

In one of the bays I happened to visit a missile cruiser. In the commander's cabin, at a table opposite a ship's clock with a 24-hour face-plate, sat Capt-Lt Yu. N. Furlet, the executive officer. The commander was attending an academy and the executive officer was preparing the ship for a cruise.

The career path of the executive officer was not uncomplicated, not straightforward: he successfully competed to enter the Novocherkasskiy Polytechnical

School but he took working papers, was a metal worker in a depot, an engineer's helper on a locomotive, a helmsman on a steamship in the Azov Sea area, did a tour of duty in the Army, and, finally, found his calling--the naval school, the ocean.

Our conversation was carried on through the noise of the ship's bells, both those for internal and external communication. I took note of the fact that Furlet was equal to them all; he did not react to the abruptly changing noise levels, was firmly in control of his nerves, emotions, and tone of voice. He has been on the ocean so long that he obviously has mastered the precisely correct attitude for an officer. "The remoteness increases self-sufficiency," I was told by the experienced submariner Vice Adm A. M. Gontayev, discussing oceanic command. "But also, the burden of responsibility," added Furlet. He knows from experience: The commander at sea is the sole representative of higher authority. He can seek advice if there is time, but, in a sudden encounter, a critical moment, he can't seek help from anyone or anyplace; the commander himself makes the decision and acts.

Today's navymen say that, after rising, they must read not only the regulations, but a brand new addition to international law. This is in reference to the customs of countries large and small, near and far. By word of mouth circulates the incident in which radio operators aboard one of our ships at sea bound for a port in a country which had just established independence succeeded in obtaining the melody of the country's hymn and a description of its flag. The flag was sewn together and raised, and the hymn was learned at sea, and everything was as required...

We have become accustomed to the ocean. The ocean has become accustomed to the naval flag of the USSR. Our ships have stopped beyond territorial waters, and have been approached by a foreign patrol craft which asks why they are anchored there. Detachment commander V. A. Lapenkov ordered the transmission: "We are carrying out our mission in international waters." The patrol craft moved off...

Life on the ocean--seaman, warrant officer, officer, anyone who has tasted her salty bread, speaks of it with pride. We are no longer asked why we have come. Our nerves are not tested by using the ship as a target, simulating a bombing run culminating in a power dive to mast-head height, bomb bay doors open, albeit without bombs.

They don't attempt to play "cat and mouse" with the isolated destroyer. Our commanders can, without for a second exceeding the risk limits, undertake the proper maneuver, and, without seeking instructions from a thousand miles away, independently order a semaphore signal demanding the cessation of the dangerous game. One of our flag officers once gave such a signal repeatedly to a foreign ship which was maneuvering dangerously and foolishly. A year later, the very same flag officer was on a cruiser in the Atlantic. Periodically the Soviet cruiser was receiving signals from a larger foreign vessel nearby: "Flag officer, request you be advised of the necessity of

my completing a turn to port"; "Flag officer, request you take precautionary measures. I intend to conduct firing from the port side." This was an entirely different exchange: He realized that the flag flying over the Soviet cruiser bore two stars. That meant there was a senior officer aboard. And, indeed, naval etiquette has been developed over the centuries...

Our ships sail away to the ocean. And, seeing them off, watching as their silhouettes grow smaller against the horizon, I felt warmth, pride, and unease. Very much I long to be with them at sea, in unknown storms, hurricanes, the broiling doldrums of the tropics. But, in reality, I take a plane from Vladivostok to Kamchatka, as if feeling bad about the time spent on the week-long sea voyage. What is it that holds me back? What pins me to the shore? Age, the fear of being a burden, an extraneous passenger?

Once, on the open sea, just such a feeling of being unnecessary came over me on a large ship. During an alarm, a huge mass of humanity was stirred into motion. Each one was in his place. Only the civilian had no business there. To the inexperienced eye, it might seem that in an emergency situation, people move slowly. But I remembered the wartime cruises and understood-- in this, specifically, there is training and expectation. How to help? For one thing, do not interfere. Even to observe somehow seemed offensive.

The commander, gaunt-looking as he walked past, said: "Write this: Nasyrov and Kozlov carried out their duties with precision." And still another name was mentioned, Viktor Zolotarev. While ignoring his own welfare, he carried out his duties, and saved a comrade.

A naval cruise is no pleasure trip. Barely leaving behind the boom defenses of its base, for the entire crew everything is stricter, more precise. Each one feels the national importance of the ship's assigned mission and his personal responsibility for its accomplishment. The measure of that responsibility is for each his own. But, the measure of duty is this alone: in any situation, no matter what occurs, instantly and precisely carry out at one's post that which the task requires. In this is the essence of the navyman's life, and his duty is intensified with each mile that separates the ship from native shores.

[22 Jul 79 p 6]

[Text] During the past year, I had occasion to be in the polar regions. An engineer-lieutenant, whom I have known since he was a student, had returned from his first cruise aboard an atomic submarine and he told me he was very satisfied with the assignment. This was the real service. In poetic language (the engineer-lieutenant writes verse) he expressed the same thought so: "Black submarine, Black water, Black cap, Red star."

Right now, he is intoxicated with his independence: he is married, but as yet has no house, although his wife does not complain. She lived with the family of an older friend, a submariner also, and the lieutenant went to sea.

He returned, went on a temporary duty assignment, continuing, of course, to write verse. He again returned to the fleet, still having no house, but his wife as yet does not complain, again having been taken in by a kind soul, and, he, as prescribed, is aboard a ship. In a word, his life is without care...

I wanted to talk with the young officer about the controversy over the psychological compatibility of crew members on long-range cruises: some consider the issue unimportant, the "current fashion," others, citing experience and scientific investigation, take it seriously. Who, other than a novice would be able to bring clarity to the subject through fresh impressions and a clear eye. "Was it a long cruise?" I began the confidential interview. "What...", he replied, reddening, "Just so many days--plus a few more."

I remember "so many days--plus a few more" in those very same latitudes: It was applied to full-fledged independent cruises of submarines in the war years, the "Schchuks," "Esoks," and "Kaeroks." For the engineer-lieutenant there are other dimensions. And the expectations of the atomic-sub engineer are also on a different scale: to go off under the ice to another hemisphere--but why stop there; they have gone, are going, and will continue to go around the world along the meridians and parallels under water!...

At a meeting with a submarine crew at one of the bases, I heard an unusual request: after giving the names of several petty officers, the commander announced that they had returned from more than one independent cruise and would soon be finishing their service. Could the writers, at the upcoming literary meeting, congratulate each of them by name? There were good reasons for them to be congratulated? Yesterday's youth from Voronezh and Kimel'tey in Siberia graduated from the school of courage on the high seas--were they not a timely model for today's young sailors. "But would they be capable of listening?" I asked the commander, and, noticing his consternation, explained: Eight years ago at a similar meeting a colleague and I gave talks and were both embarrassed by the indifference shown by the audience--usually the seamen listen avidly to their hosts. Their senior officer stood up then and reassured us. "We are listening, but just having returned from the sea, we are not as yet well-adapted."

The commander laughed: "Don't worry. People today are well-trained, and living conditions are not what they were..."

Eight years--a large chunk of time. Not only crews, but ships as well, have learned to sail in that time. The ocean forced sailors, designers, and shipbuilders to discard the attitudes and habits of the intracoastal period. Each generation has surmounted the barriers of endurance, speed, depth, and the asceticism of living conditions.

In the mid-fifties there were built the first submarines capable of going thousands of miles into unfamiliar regions without surfacing. A. M. Gontayev, then captain 1st rank, commanded on the test cruise. The cruise was successful. And all missions assigned to the ship were carried out, and much knowledge was extracted from the long cruise. I recall one report that

appeared after the cruise: "The Efficient Distribution of Provisions for Ships Under Full Autonomous Control," compiled by the first lieutenant of a diesel submarine, N. Shumkov.

Before that cruise the mechanics stuffed the vessel with enough spare parts to build a new ship. The supply personnel filled the pier with barrels, boxes and cartons of provisions, and cans of hard tack; everything could barely be stuffed into the compartments. It was impossible to sort through everything during the cruise, one had to take whatever was on top. The menu for the entire voyage was dictated by the chaos of the storage situation. In addition, during the change in air pressure, tins of hard tack first inflated and then collapsed, exploding by turns. Moreover, there was the heat. And the water supply was rationed. Recognizing that the water-distilling plants still needed to be "put in order," the supply of fresh water was stored in one of the compensating tanks. But the tank mechanic, during the trimming of the vessel, opened the valve and let some sea water into the tank. No one drank the salty water.

But, how did the people bear up under all this? From a military standpoint, they were pathfinders. After several weeks of sailing the head of the expedition began to notice among several crew members, what is called, "an absence of proper reciprocity," and immediately, without another word, split the people into different shifts...

That is how it was recognized, and later this became a subject of scientific investigation, of concern to psychologists, medical researchers, and political workers, that the selection of personnel, the check of training, the preparations for long-range cruises, the improvement of both cruise conditions and ships must be done while still ashore.

A long-range cruise requires long-term supplies--not only physical, but spiritual as well. Time so radically alters the developmental level in people that it is simply impossible to assess their spiritual requirements with an outdated measuring device. One of the seamen-submariners humorously related a story about how, during the difficult voyage, a young lieutenant visited him in his compartment three times, and, trying to be sympathetic, asked: "Well, how's it going? How's the chow?" The first time, the seaman gave a cheerful, optimistic reply. The second time, the tone of his reply was more reserved. The third time, he had to control himself so as not to be insolent.

In his "circumnavigation" of 1942-43, G. I. Shchedrin, commander of the S-56, which, together with other submarines, sailed from Vladivostok across the Pacific and Atlantic oceans to join the Northern Fleet, put together a collection of classical opera records. He thought--for himself. In those days, the Red navymen rarely appreciated classical music. But, he was mistaken. Once, when far from home, he began to play the phonograph and everyone on board who was not on watch was drawn irresistably to his cabin.

There is in the Russian language a word which means leisure: "On the roof covered with carpets, Sits the bride between friends: Midst play and song their leisure passes..." That's Lermontov. But, sometimes, this word takes on another meaning--of time spent uselessly, of not knowing what to do with oneself... In the service, there is no concern for this kind of leisure. The concern is for rest which includes not only sleep, but also break periods between watches, which are devoted to physical exercise, laughter, various types of stimuli for the eyes, the ears, the mind, and the heart. It is also for intercommunication and argument, and quiet reading for oneself, and to oneself, and conversation, and silent, solitary meditation--an essential concern of each of the officers.

Culture is not a millstone, but an integral part of naval service. I have seen seamen, who, when they first came aboard ship, would get lost in its decks, quarters, cabins, and amongst its multifarious, complex equipment, as if wandering in a labyrinth. The long cruises transform them. A seaman becomes an outstanding operator, acquiring the self-assurance to handle complex equipment; he gets used to the idea that, once underway, he does not run to get help--he, himself, his petty officer, or his officer will find a way to handle any situation. From the ship he will go into civilian life, not overawed by technology. But, he needs help in compensating for the losses he has suffered as a result of being cut off from society ashore. He does not have to be less erudite than his peers who, as fate would have it, did not serve on the ocean. Moreover, aboard a ship at sea, you can't view a play, or a television program. Long months pass with nothing but water and more water, and, if he is a submariner, even without the sky or colors. Oh, how one would like to read, to read seriously, to get absorbed in a book like those absorbed in it at the highest level of intensity. And even small books can sometimes be good books.

Recently we have published a 200 volume library of world literature. Both in the North and in the Pacific, I have asked whether it has yet reached our ships. "What do you mean? They have given us such a small allocation!" But, this too should also become an element of naval awareness for anyone. Procuring a ship's library--for supplemental issues to the fleet there should be the necessary documents and resources. Putting together a sea-going library requires particular thoughtfulness, and--generosity!

What great good fortune for our country if thousands upon thousands of seamen, having graduated in their youth from the indispensable masculine school, take into civilian life not only vast political experience, but the great culture of the universities of the ocean. Why is it that on the mainland a youth can read the publications "Science and Life," "Technology for Young People," or "Knowledge is Power," but in a place where a person is constantly working with the highest achievements of the scientific and technical revolution he does not always have such a choice.

We willingly raise toasts to "those who are at sea." There needs to be more done for "those who are at sea": firstly, they need to be given better

motion picture films and television videotapes, and anything which would enrich their minds and souls, remind them of their families, or simply help to entertain and amuse them. For months at a time they are separated from their loved ones: it is for all our sakes they have chosen such a profession, testing in the separations the sincerity of their love and the strength of their families. They accept with good humor the fact that a child does not recognize its father after his return from the sea.

In one of the naval garrisons in the Far East I spoke with doctors and nurses who were full of resentment. After all, they are mothers and yet the hospital was built without a children's wing. "Such garrisons we build, towers, like in Moscow, but for the children there are only schools. My husband is at sea, the children are with me. A child gets sick--where do I take him?..."

"So we do not build a children's wing onto hospitals!" exclaimed one official with surprise.

But, in earlier times, we also did not sail the ocean.

Each morning and each evening, whether it be an arctic day or an arctic night, at exactly the same hour of zonal time, in the tropics or in the Arctic, wherever our ship weighs anchor, the greater part of the crew stands in precise formation: "To the flag--attention!" For as many ships as there are in the fleet, an equal number of flags are raised and not lowered until nightfall. From reveille to retreat, from the raising of the flag to its lowering, there is a strict daily routine. But as soon as a ship starts on a cruise, a different routine goes into effect. When the ship is underway, the flag is always raised, and this means that the entire life of the crew is divided into periods of watch and rest, and a brief rest period may, at any moment, be interrupted by the alarm signal. Service is converted into continuous 24-hour periods--for a week or for many months, it is subordinate to only one law--the law of one's duty to the nation. And, my friend, the engineer-lieutenant, who once went on an atomic submarine cruise which lasted "for just so many days--plus a few more," is now, I know, on cruises which are even longer and he keeps in his heart the flag of our native land.

Before leaving for an ocean cruise, he wrote: "My heart grows unused to rest. It was not without reason that I saw the truth: We meet in the expectation of battle. Each new day and each moment. It is thus, and not otherwise. Our time trumpeted the martial refrain. The predawn darkness was set aglow by the nerve-shattering call of my alarm-clock. Thus has fate commanded. Thus dictated the grim age. For some--the terrestrial boundary. For the others--the reactor compartment."

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GORSHKOV ON NAVY DAY

Moscow MORSKOY SBORNIK in Russian No 7, Jul 79 signed to press 4 Jul 79
pp 3-7

[Article by Flt Adm SU S Gorshkov, commander-in-chief of the Navy: "The Navy's Ocean Watches"]

[Text] USSR Navy Day is 29 July. This holiday vividly symbolizes nationwide attention and love for the Navy and the boundless allegiance and dedication of its personnel to the Communist Party, Soviet government, and the socialist Motherland.

Our country possesses a modern, powerful ocean-going Navy by will of the party and people. Its ships, aircraft, and weapons embody the most advanced achievements of science and technology, including atomic power engineering, radio-electronics, instrument making, and missile construction, which exert a decisive influence on their combat capabilities. The decisive element in the Navy's combat effectiveness therefore is not only and not so much its quantitative make-up as the qualitative characteristics of each fighting unit and the balance of all-arms forces. From this standpoint our Navy is capable of accomplishing its inherent missions confidently and ensuring the reliable defense of state interests of the great Soviet power in the World Ocean.

Soviet navymen are striving to equal the labor exploits of the people and are successfully implementing the grandiose plans of the 25th CPSU Congress and of the 10th Five-Year Plan. In so doing, they are worthily fulfilling their constitutional duty and are sparing no effort for a further increase in combat readiness, in the effectiveness and quality with which operational training missions are accomplished, in thorough assimilation and exemplary upkeep of weapons and equipment, and in strengthening discipline and efficiency. They are demonstrating a high degree of combat training, courage, boldness, and persistence in achieving victory on deployments, in flights, and in exercises and maneuvers.

Socialist competition is going on vigorously in fleets and flotillas under the motto "Stand vigilantly on guard over the achievements of socialism and raise combat readiness and the level of military expertise in every possible

way." Being an organic component of the overall process of personnel training and indoctrination, socialist competition stimulates a search, generates new and more rational methods of employing ordnance and equipment, and helps maintain a high level of combat readiness of ships and units stably and constantly. Here is where the navymen see the mobilizing and indoctrinating role of socialist competition above all. The number of persons outstanding in combat and political training as well as the number of rates specialists among seamen and petty officers increases in the process, and this occurs in the presence of a steady increase in demands placed on training quality. Many personnel have a class rating in two related specialities and have mastered practical work for mutual replacement at the battle station. Socialist competition also has a beneficial influence in the improvement of knowledge and practical preparedness of officers, admirals, and generals. They rely on the achievements of Soviet naval art and taking an imaginative approach to accomplishing missions, preparing fleet personnel and facilities to conduct combat operations at sea, and organizing command and control. A majority of ship and force commanding officers, staff officers, and officers of political entities have developed into genuine masters of their work who are capable of employing ships and fleet resources under all conditions and in minimum periods of time to ensure the reliable defense of our Motherland's maritime borders.

Navyman made a significant contribution toward strengthening the Soviet state's friendly, good-neighbor relations with other countries around the world, facilitated by the visits of Soviet warships. In recent years alone they visited 155 ports of 45 states. The presence there of technically sophisticated warships, faultless organization of service, and the exemplary, dignified behavior of our navymen helped deepen the sympathy of the people of these countries for our great Soviet power.

Naval personnel have many other good deeds to their credit. But the Communist Party teaches us not to be content with what has been achieved and to focus attention on unresolved problems and unused reserves, to go farther without fail, and to achieve more without fail. We are also obligated to this by the fact that reactionary circles of imperialism are opposing the process of a relaxation of international tension in every possible way and are stepping up the arms race more and more. The Peking leadership is conducting a policy of aggression, great power chauvinism, and hegemonism in the same channel with them. This all requires us to have even higher political vigilance, combat readiness, organization, discipline, composure, and efficiency.

The extensive scope of deployments is the most typical feature of today's Navy. The long deployments of many months have become a daily and very responsible matter for Soviet navymen. There the personnel undergo the severest test of their expertise and of their readiness and capability to win victory over a strong, well-trained enemy in modern warfare. The ocean is a most demanding and objective examiner in this respect. It is unforgiving of the slightest defect both in the personnel's state of training

and in preparation of the ship, ordnance, and equipment for a deployment. But the ocean, long deployments, and accomplishment of various operational training missions in the process of such deployments not only are a good test, but a good teacher as well. They teach navigation; the upkeep, preparation, and employment of ordnance; steadfastness, endurance and courage; and they do so in the most realistic situation under near-combat conditions. One naturally must be able to use these positive opportunities with maximum effectiveness.

The lengthy, distant ocean deployments predetermined the need to resolve a large number of problems in a completely different manner; problems which were not as acute previously, when deployments were of short duration and limited to coastal regions. This includes the organization of tactical, weapons, special, and political training while separated from home bases, with a significant reduction in capabilities, resources, and means of support, and without the constant assistance and supervision by superior staffs. It includes an increase in the role of naval training and practical work of commanders, officers, and all personnel; and the need to navigate, service equipment, accomplish missions, and replenish stores at sea under the most varied weather and climatic conditions. It includes the inevitable abrupt increase in physical and psychological stress on personnel and a requirement to explore scientifically substantiated standards for intelligent proportioning of training and rest and for methods of removing tension and instilling the habit of overcoming the hardships of lengthy deployment life steadfastly with consideration for continuous assurance of the requisite readiness. It also includes the development of new deployment areas which at times differ significantly from those in which combat training missions have been practiced.

Finally, it includes the ability of the ship's commanding officer to make an independent decision when the situation changes suddenly, in conformity with the goal of the deployment and of observing the honor and dignity of the state.

Soviet navymen are not plotting anew the courses of their ships in all latitudes of the World Ocean. Our Navy has very great traditions in this regard. Let us recall how extensively and how successfully Russian navymen navigated in past centuries having neither overseas bases nor such sophisticated ships as those of today. But they sailed excellently, enduring seemingly inconceivable hardships, and performed missions of historic importance for the glory of their homeland. Let us recall how many names of Russian navymen have been inscribed forever in the world chart. They personify the immortal exploits of our predecessors in the Arctic and the Antarctic, and in the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. And behind each Russian name is inexhaustible love for the homeland, selfless labor, self-sacrifice, courage, heroism, steadfastness, and unsurpassed naval expertise. There also was an organic habituation for the sea and for distant deployments.

The steady practice of remaining at sea for a long while and the capability for overcoming hardships of deployment life are of no less importance now. Matters probably are even more complicated by the fact that navymen have to service incomparably more sophisticated equipment and perform incomparably more difficult duties.

The skills and ability for navigating and for accomplishing missions on distant deployments do not originate of themselves. Navigation on the ocean is not a tourist cruise and not simply a shakedown for crews. The success of distant deployments is determined not only and not so much by the number of days spent at sea and number of nautical miles covered. A lengthy ocean deployment is an entire complex of difficult and responsible activities where the quality and completeness with which they are accomplished determines the primary criterion: readiness to conduct combat operations. For many months of navigation the entire ship's company and her ordnance and equipment must be in a constant and at the same time a high state of combat readiness. The conditions for fulfilling this very important demand are special and particularly difficult ones. In the ocean a person has only his own resources, knowledge, ability, and experience to rely on, no matter how complex or even dangerous the situation may be.

There are three deciding elements for assuring high success of a lengthy deployment: operating reliability of the equipment; the personnel's state of training; and their moral-political and psychological qualities and degree of discipline.

In their design, operating, and combat characteristics, contemporary Soviet warships with their ordnance and equipment fully ensure the reliability of a prolonged stay under the difficult conditions of various zones of the World Ocean. Capabilities for performing periodic inspections and for redundancy of individual pieces of machinery are provided for aboard the ships, which on the whole significantly increases the endurance and reliability of navigation. The navymen are deeply grateful for this to our scientists, designers, engineers, technicians, and workers--to everyone who created such superb ships for us.

But the potential contained in our equipment can be realized fully only with a high degree of special preparedness by the entire ship's company. It is impossible to be satisfied now by a mediocre level of training even of individual specialists, for mediocre means roughly in any old way. But is it really conceivable to ensure high operating reliability of extremely sophisticated and precise contemporary equipment by knowing it roughly or by servicing it in any old way? It is necessary for each seaman, petty officer, warrant officer, and officer to have detailed, firm knowledge and skills at the outstanding or good level. This is the starting point, the foundation of our struggle for increasing effectiveness and quality at all echelons. Moreover, contemporary equipment requires not just excellent knowledge and skills, but also a respectful attitude toward it brought to the status of a character

trait. This means the most thorough and attentive, constant care; an absolute and even pedantic observance of all demands of instructions and manuals; and a precise maintenance of parameters without tolerances, which provide not simply for normal operation, but for faultless operation of each instrument, mechanism, and system. Such an attitude must be instilled daily, patiently, persistently, demandingly, and exactly. The leading role here belongs to the officers, warrant officers, and petty officers.

In perfecting all training forms and methods we must increase attention to base training. The results of a deployment and the quality with which missions are accomplished at sea depend greatly on this. It includes the strictly purposeful tactical, weapons, special, and political training of personnel in classrooms, on the trainers, and at ranges. In this period it is especially important to ensure that each person acquires an ability to perform his duties at the battle station confidently and with high quality and practices those activities which are difficult to organize and carry out during a deployment. A ship's readiness for deployment can be considered complete only when all preparatory and requisite combat exercises for the record have been accomplished and when inspections and checks have been conducted. The entire deployment will be successful if training has been conducted fully and thoroughly.

The shaping of a communist awareness in personnel determines to a great extent the effectiveness and quality of our work and results in increasing combat readiness. This stems from the objective principle of an increase in the role of communist awareness for accomplishing tasks of great scope and complexity. This is why the party attaches increasingly deep significance to it, as shown also by the CPSU Central Committee Decree "On Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work." Indoctrinating personnel in a spirit of high ideals and dedication to the socialist Motherland and the cause of communism, and with a communist attitude toward military labor and public ownership; a total surmounting of vestiges of bourgeois views and customs; a comprehensive, harmonious development of the individual; and creation of a true abundance of nonmaterial culture is what ensures the constant, faultless performance of all tasks facing us. After having formulated these program objectives precisely, the party also indicated the way to attain them by an integrated approach to organizing the entire matter of indoctrination. This means ensuring a close unity of political, labor, and moral indoctrination with consideration of features of different groups of workers and, under our conditions, with consideration of features of different categories of service personnel.

These directions of the party and its Central Committee are the basis for all our party-political, indoctrinational, and organizational work. Commanding officers, staffs, political entities, party organizations, Komsonol organizations, and cultural enlightenment establishments arrange it purposefully and in a differentiated manner, subordinating it to the interests of raising the quality with which specific missions are accomplished. Instilling a deep

realization and awareness in personnel of their supreme purpose in the overall system of the Motherland's defense and protection is in the foreground here. Every seaman, petty officer, warrant officer, and officer has to realize both in his heart and his mind that the crew's readiness depends on his personal actions, behavior, and personal sense of responsibility, just as the country's defensive capability depends on the readiness of every ship and unit.

With regard to party-political and indoctrinational work on distant deployments, its purpose is to explain the justified need to endure steadfastly the hardships of deployment service and to ensure the serviceability and operating capacity of equipment, the readiness of ordnance for immediate use, and the people's readiness to conduct decisive, steadfast actions in defiance of the elements and of all difficulties and dangers for the Motherland and the people's welfare. Constant concern must be shown for maintaining strict regulation order, precise organization, and supreme discipline; and for rallying the military collective into a monolithic family of people united by a communist ideological conviction and common social goals. All this will ensure success of a deployment in the best way possible.

It is important to alternate heavy combat loads skillfully with rest and entertainment for alleviating psychological tension. Take physical exercises for example. Their role is widely known for the body's physiological condition, particularly under conditions of low mobility. But the influence of physical culture on a person's moral and psychological status also must not be forgotten. How beneficial the effect of well-organized, well-conceived contests will be here. And the use of musical instruments? They sometimes lay around on the ship like ballast, but they should be heard at the necessary moment in the crew's accommodations and on the upper deck. And the amateur theatrical activities must exist not for giving performance for the record, but be employed at the proper time and place on the long cruise. In short, all opportunities must be used constantly, intelligently, and to the full extent to remove psychological burdens.

A special word should be said about wardrooms. We must see to it in fact that they become a center of contact for officers, a center for expanding their military, political, and overall horizons, and a center for instilling rules of good form, culture, and the ability to conduct oneself in society and at the table; and a center for developing an elegant external appearance and the habit of wearing the uniform handsomely. A very graphic indicator of the cultural level and the breadth of views and needs of the ship's officer collective is the continuous desire to hold discussions in the wardroom, to give scientific reports, to discuss events of domestic and foreign political life, and to become accustomed to art. This also is an indicator of the ability of the commander and political officer to arrange the indoctrination of officers properly and give it true reference points in exerting daily influence on the shaping of personalities of their subordinate seamen, petty officers, and warrant officers. It must be remembered for a certainty

and more frequently that the wardroom is not just a classroom for activities and not just a mess or a place for smoking. An atmosphere of the highest exactingness toward the culture of behavior must reign here constantly.

For the Navy as a whole a system has been developed for organizing combat and political training as well as party-political, ideological and political indoctrination work to be carried out during the period of a ship's lengthy deployment. It has absorbed those new forms and methods which new conditions required. It must be noted, however, that there has been a sharp increase in the role and responsibility of the ship's commander on long cruises for further improving the overall system of personnel training and indoctrination. He has to resolve a large number of serious problems on his own during a deployment and make independent decisions on complex matters in the most varied and at times very difficult situations. There also has been a significant increase in the commander's responsibility in connection with the need to make an independent assessment of the crew's level of training and the state of affairs aboard ship. He must not allow and has no right to allow indulgences or oversimplification in training or to reduce exactingness in assessing the personnel's preparedness or the performance of each individual mission or combat exercise. A great deal depends here on his party spirit, sense of duty, and sense of responsibility for fulfilling his obligations. On receiving a mission, a commander of principle will attempt to make its conditions as difficult as possible, naturally without violating the principle of continuity, and to take advantage of all opportunities to increase the effectiveness and quality of subordinates' training and indoctrination.

The struggle for high quality of combat and political training activities on a deployment and for precluding indulgences and oversimplifications in every possible way must be conducted along two basic directions: the creation of difficult, realistic conditions for working out the missions; and an increase in strictness and objectivity in evaluating what has been achieved.

It always has to be remembered that the ship's commanding officer will attain a positive result only when he relies on the party organization constantly and skillfully, when he directs its work on a concrete and daily basis toward accomplishing missions facing the crew, when he works in close contact with his executive officer and political deputy, and when he consults with them and develops the general line together with them. The essence of Soviet one-man command on a party basis comprises this very thing. And this is a guarantee that the commanding officer will be able to organize properly the entire process of the crew's life, service, training, and indoctrination and its accomplishment of any missions in defense of the state interests of our socialist Motherland.

Utterly devoted to the cause of V I Lenin and the people, Soviet navymen approve with all their hearts the wise domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party, its Central Committee, and the Politburo headed by CPSU

Central Committee General Secretary, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L I Brezhnev. They are learning to defeat any aggressor and are worthily performing their patriotic and international duty and their constitutional duty in accomplishing deployments of many months and of great difficulty in the latitudes of the World Ocean.

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